## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON CITY. Lord Elein and the Pacific Railroad.

The Municipal Election in Philadelphia.

JUDGE CONRAD CHOSEN BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Success of the Know Nothings at Kingston.

FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

\$3.000.000 in Gold on the Way to this Port

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CANAL LOAN.

THE POLITICIANS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

COMMITMENT OF THE BOSTON RIOTERS TO JAIL, Ac. &c.,

A Fortnight Later from California.
RBIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEFSTER AND EL DORADO
AT NEW ORLEANS—NEARLY \$3,000,000 ON THE WAY

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, Nicara-gua, and the El Dorado, from Aspinwall, have arrived at

this port, bringing California dates to the 15th May.

The passengers have arrived here in nineteen days and twenty hours from San Francisco.

The steamship Star of the West sailed from San Juan or New York on the 31st ult., with two hundred and fifty passengers and nearly one million and a half in

The steamship George Law left Aspinwall on the 31st ult., for New York, with the mails, passengers, and nearly a million and a half in gold dust.

The revolution in Nicaragua is reported to have been

From Washington.
THE MISSION OF LORD ELGIN—HIS DEPARTURE FOR CANADA—THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1854.

Lord Elgin left town this morning, Mr. Hincks having preceded him. It is understood that a projet has been drawn up, subject to the approval of the Provincial on the one hand, and the Senate, of course on the other, by which the fishery and reciprocity ques-tions are settled. England has got pretty much all she demanded, except the provision providing that colonial built vessels shall be entitled to American registers. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will confirm so one-sided a treaty. The general impression is that it will be cut up even more than the Gadsden convention was.

There is a rumor here that Mr. Marcy and Mr. Buchar an are about changing places. We doubt it, notwith standing Mr. Buchanan's confidence in Mr. Forney, and the wish of the latter to have his patron in the Cabinet. That Mr. Marcy is desirous of getting out of a Cabinet where he has lost all influence, and is treated with no ort of respect, is well known.

No one here believes the report that Spain is willing to

sell Cuba. As far back as the administration of Mr. Polk, Spain was offered one hundred million dollars for Cubs, and would not listen to the proposition. As long as the Cortez exists there is little probability that Spain

House of Representatives.

Mr. An xx, (dem.) of S. C., from the Co mmerce, reported a bill making appropriations for ghthrowen, light buoys, &c., and for the erection and stablishment of the same. Referred to the Committee the Whole on the State of the Union.

ABOLISHING THE BALLOT NOX. Mr. LETCHER, (dem.) of Va , asked leave to offer a re tion instructing the Committee for the District of

columbia to inquire into the expediency of so amending the charter of Washington as to abolish the system of voting by bollot, and substituting therefor the mode of circs roce. Chjection was made.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., moved that the House resolve taself into Committee of the Whole. No quorum. He then proposed that committees be called for reports, members having their desks full of them.

Much confusion ensued, the Speaker several times appealing to gentlemen to cease their conversation.

JUDGE CONRAD ELECTED MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

The polls closed at 8 o'clock this evening. The election of Corrad, whig and Know Nothing, for Mayor, and Hazlehurst, whig, for Solicitor, is conceded by all parties.

The majorities will probably be large, but the collection of the returns is an arduous task, and will not be completed before dealing.

Nothings was elected by a large majority.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6, 1854.

The democrats, at their caucus this evening, nominated Francis R. Chare, of Conway, for the Speakership, and E. A. Hibbard, of Meredith, and A. S. Marshal, of Concord, for Clerk and Assistant Clerk. The votes in all instances were unnelmous. The free soilers have nominated Masou W. Tappan, of Bradford, for Speaker, which nomination the whigs will endorse. The whigs will probably nominate J. O. Adams, of Manchester, for Clerk. Mr. Eastman, of Conway, (Webster whig.) made a speech against any conlition, which he affirmed would ruin the whig party in New Hampshire, and which it had nearly accomplished already by the election of John P. Hale to Congress.

PRILADELPHIA, June 6, 1854.

The large four story warehouse on Wharf street, above Arch, running through to Water street, was burnt this morning, and the contents were nearly all destroyed.

Mesers. G. W. Ridgeway & Co. had about \$12,000 worth of oils burned; Mr. C. P. Relf loses 330 bales of cotton, valued at \$18,000; and a large stock of rine paint, belonging to Messrs. French & Richards, was also destroyed. The above losses are all covered by insurance. The side walls of the building fell in, crushing the whole mass down to the first floor. Fortunately no one was injured.

Newport, R. I., June 6, 1854.
The funeral of the late Judah Tourco of New Orleans,
as solemnized to-day in the Jewish synagogue with

The Boston Fugitive Slave Rioters.

in the fugitive slave riot, before the police court, is as follows:—Bishop, Stowell, Jackson, and Morrison fully committed, without ball, for the murder of Batchelder. Brown, Wealey and Phenix held in three thousand dollars ball each for riot. Cluer, Howe and Hopewell discharged. Thompson and Roberts were held for further examina-tion, but will probably be discharged.

The Canal Loan.

ALRAYT, June 6, 1864.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have extended the time for the acceptance of the canal loan of \$1,000, 000 to the 22d iest., at noon,

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Decline in Breadstuffs and Cotton, Provisions Firm, Stringency in the Money Market, de., de., dec.

Hallyax, Tuesday Afternoon, June 6, 1854. The Reyal Mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 27th ultimo, arrived at this port—en route for Boston—at an early hour this after-

Silistria was hard pressed by the Russians at the last

Advices from Vienna state that negotiations, looking to an adjustment of the present difficulties between Russin and Turkey, have been again opened, and that Austria and Prussia have taken a more decided stand against

There was increased stringency in the London mone market. Consols closed at 89% a 89%.

Mesars. Brown, Shipley & Co. report a decline in cotton during the week of %d. a %d., particularly on the middling and lower grades. At the close a slight speculative feeling was perceptible, but some few holders were press-ing upon the market. The sales of the week were 41,000 tales, of which speculators took 2,000 and exporters 5,000. The following were the closing quotations, but

New Orleans. 6½
Uplands 6½
LIVERPOOL BERADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. say that in the early part of the week the market was telerably active, but at the ciese of the week there was less demand, and prices fell off 1s. on flour, the quotations being: Western canal, 38s. 6d. and Ohio 40s. a 42s. For wheat there had been a fair demand throughout the week, but a slight decline from the rates current at the sailing of the Asia. White is quoted at 12s. 6d. per 70 lbs. For corn, in the early part of the week, higher prices were paid, but at the close the advance was lost, though the market was firm

the above, are from the circular of Messrs. Milligan, Lempriere & Co. Western canal flour 38s., Ohio 39s. White and yellow corn 41s.]

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Gardiner & Co., report beef firm, with a fat demand. Perk very firm, and the probability of an advance on fine. Lard declined 2s., sales having been made at 47s. a 50s. There had been large arrivals. Ric

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET. Sugar was in fair demand at previous rates. Wester lard was considerably lower—sales of kegs at 50s. a 54s.
STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The late advices from India have had an unfavorable effect upon the Manchester market, and prices bave con siderably declined. HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVER, May 24, 1854.

In our cotton market there has been no quotable change during the past week—the sales reached 9,000 bales. New Orleans ranges from 60f. to 100f.

New York Historical Society.

This society held its usual monthly meeting last even ing, at its rooms in the University. The attendance of members was not very large.

utes of the last meeting were then read, and approved.

A letter from the Secretary of the Wisconsin Historica A letter from the Sceretary of the wisconsin instorical Society, asking for exchanges and the transactions of the New York Historical Society, was duly acknowledged. After some routine business had been passed upon, and several new members elected.

Mr. Donge asked for information, concerning the progress of the society's building, the erection of which had been for some time under the consideration of a committee.

Mr. Dolide asked for information, concerning the progress of the society's building, the erection of which
had been for some time under the consideration of a committee.

Ginemal. Wetmore, in answer, said that, according to
the estimates, founded on the plans submitted, the building would cost some \$50,000. For that sum, a freproof
coiffee could not be raised; all that could be expected
was that it should be fireproof from without. He considered that the building committee should have an opportunity of reporting progress, and therefore moved
that a business meeting be held a fortnight hence, for
that purpose; which motion, being put to the vote, was
carried unanimously.

Cinn. Wermore, then rose to lay before the society a
programme, arranged by the executive committee, for
the celebration of the society's fiftieth anniversary,
which would take place on the 20th of November next.
He said that the society contemplated an intellectual as
well as a zocial celebration; that for the first, Governor
Bradish had been asked to deliver an address, but he had
declined on the plea of ill health and great press of business. The committee, in looking for a substitute, unanimously chose George Bancroft, Eq., and it was confidently expected that he would accept the invitation extended to him. After the oration and other intellectual
exercises were concluded, the society further contemplated giving a grand dinner on the day in question, to
which all the great historic writers, both at home and
alread, were to be invited. Among the guests there
would also be the representatives of twenty-five kindred
societies. This celebration would involve considerable
expense: it was not, however, intended to make use of
the finds of the society further proposed to employ a historiegrapher to write the society's history during the pasfitty years, including an account of the celebration.

As no paper was read before the society during the
evening, the meeting then adjourned.

City Politics.

The Democratic Whig General Committee held a regular meeting at the Broadway House last evening.

At eight o'clock some three hundred were present, in obedience to the call of Zophar Mills, John H. White, Joseph B. Varnum, and C. W. Shafer, who acted as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary of the meeting.

Reporters were not admitted during the session of the Committee.

When the meeting adjourned our reporter found that the following resolutions had been adopted:—

Resolved, That we tender to our brother whigs of the city of Washington, our warm and carnest congratulations upon their signal triumph in the exciting contest through which they have recently passed.

Resolved, That although the contest referred to was merely a charter election, and was, in some rospects, of merely local importance, yet the public interest which the canvass had excited; the violent and disgraceful efforts of the general government to defeat the will of the people; and the unwarrantable and extraordinary interference of hired officials, all induced us to look forward to the result with concern, and justify us now in a public expression of our joy in contemplating the brilliant victory of our friends at the capital of the country. Ordered, That these resolutions be published in the whig papers.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

BURGLARIM—On Monday night, several houses on Skilman street and Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, were burglarously entered, and some articles of trifling value taken thereform. The burglars evinced great daring and considerable profesency in their art, and it is high time that the citizens in that quarter of Prooklyn, who are taxed quite as heavily as those in other parts, should receive some protection from the municipal authorities.

Martine Court.

THE DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN HENRY.

Marine Court.

THE DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN HENRY.

JUNE 6.—Judges McCarthy and Thompson ad
the respective branches of their Court out of res
the memory of ex-Alderman Henry, a member
New York bar.

SERENADE TO JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Procession of the Friends of the Union.

The Nebraska Bill Sustained in Mew York.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUBLAS, LAST NIGHT.

Rejoicings Transparencies Salutes &c., &c., &c.

In accordance with a notice published in the HERALD yesterday, a serenade was given to Senator Douglas by the Nebraska Committee, last night.

At eleven o'clock a procession was formed in the Park, and headed by Shelton's Band, it proceeded up Broad-way to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the Senator has lodgings.

front of the hotel. At this time there were probably about two thousand persons in the vicinity, and had the weather been more pleasant, the crowd would undoubtedy have been much larger. Most of the persons in t e procession wore the badge of the Empire Club. Transparencies were also borne, with the following in-

antional salute was fired from the celebrated Empire
Club gun. The American fing was displayed in the balcony of the hotel. The balconies and windows of the
house were occupied by spectators, many of whom were ladies. The scene was a highly inspiriting one, and with the bright smiles of the ladies, the waving of the banners, the gleaming of the transparencies, the music of the band, and the cheers of the crowd, a most inter-

esting series of effects was produced.

About half past eleven o'clock, Mr. Punny introduce

About half past eieven o'clock, Mr. PTROY introduced the Senator in the following brief remarks:—
Fellow-citizens, Nebraska men, and Democrats:—I have the honor to present to you the distinguished Senator from Illinois. Hon. Stephen A. Doughas, and I know, in introducing bim to you, it is not necessary to bespeak for him a hearty reception. It is sufficient for us to know that he is the great advocate of the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

and Kansas bill.

Here three chers were given for Mr. Douglas, mingled with the bisses of a few abolitionlets, who had taken advantage of this opportunity to make themselves heard in their own peculiar fashion. As it caused some interruption to the honorable speaker, the obnoxious indiciti were removed in a rather summary manner. When

were removed in a rather summary manner. When quiet was restored, Mr. Douolas replied as follows:—
Friends and fellow-citizens—I have been told repeatedly, rending the Nebraska bill before the Senate—
A Voicz.—"Three cheers for Stephen A. Douglas."
The cheers were given unanimously.
Mr. Douolas.—I was told that when I left the capitol and returned among the people, I would hear the thunders of their voices in my ears; but the thunder which was then predicted was very different in its tone from that which we now hear from your voices. (Cheers, Instead of hearing those thunders of indignation from an outraged people, I hear voices from the democratic masses declaring that the support of this principle was masses declaring that the support of this principle was the great act which should ever be remembered. (Cheers.) Intidually, but is a spin demonstration is not to me intidually, but is a spin demonstration in the control of your approval of that principle which the type selon of your approval than I rejoice more that it might a personal honor, for in this country men are of little consequence when septated from principle. The great principle of a free government, such as that for which we contend, will be cleral in its operation, and there will be no bounds to its influence. (Long and enthusiastic cheers.) Much has been said about the Nebraska bill, much has been said in denunciation of its but its o happens that the denunciation has generally proceeded from those who do not understand it, or who were determined not to understand it. The simple principle involved in that question was, that the people of the Territories of the United States shall be allowed to decide for themselves what kind of laws they would have, that they would be allowed the same right which is granted to all the States in the Union. (Cheers.) This is not a new principle in this government; it is a old as self government; it was the vindication of it that caused the separation of this country from Great Britain; it is the great principle upon which the constitution of the United States was founded, and which is included in the bill of rights of every State in this confederacy. Is it not most extraordinary, that at this day and in this country, men should rise up in denunciation of this great principle, without which a free grovernment cannot exist? It is no excuse to say, that the people if left to themselves will pass bad laws must foll upon their own heads. You are allewed to make whatever laws in New York you please, and if we in Illinois don't like them, all we have to do it to keep away from their purished on the territories of the Curry this principle into all the Territories of the control of the control of the control of the control

the traffic is always left for the people of the States. Now if the people of the Territories are capable of legislating upon every question involving the well-being of the white man, are they not also capable of legislating for the negro? (Laughter, and cries of "Yes, yes.") I do not think it requires any higher intellectual pswer to make laws for the negro than for the white man. (Great cheering.) If we should not allow the Territories te legislate for themselvea on it ce subject of slavers, why should we give them power to make laws for anything at all? The abolitionists tell you that the proper way is to give the abolitionists tell you that the proper way is to give the people of the Territories power to make all the laws for the whites, but none for the blacks. Now I say that we should maintain and support our principles consistently, and that what is good enough for whites is good enough for negroes. (Cheers.) Now my friends, there is an other reason why this Nebraska bill should pass. I see upon one of your transparencies to night this motto: "No black line shall be drawn across our country." (Cheers.) I rejoice to see that banner here, borne as it is upon the shoulders of freemen. We are a great and glorious republic, composed of thirty-one free and independent States, and each bearing the same relation to each other as sisters. As sisters they should ever be. There should be no more broad black lines drawn across the continent. Let all such black lines be obliterated from the map. We are told by the enemies of the Nebraska bill, that the old parties have been broken up by it, and that the whigs, free sollers and abolitionists intend to form a party upon geographical and sectional lines. If there is to be such a party—if the Northis to be arrayed against the South—there will be found enough patriotic men to meet the issue. (Cheers, Let us meet them and fight them upon that ground. (Enthusiastic cheers.) The democratic party, my fellow citizens, is the constitutional party. It supports the constitutional

after appeared in one of the parlors of the hotel, where a large number of citizens were presented to him.

DIVIDING THE NORTH FROM THE SOUTH.

An abolition meeting was held in Wellington, Ohio, on the 31st ult., for the purpose of making arrangements for drawing the dividing line between the North and the South. The meeting is represented as being a "full" one, but what particular number constitutes a full meeting out in Wellington we have not learned. The following solutions were presented, and no doubt

following solutions were presented, and no doubt passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That every representative from the free States who voted to admit slavery into that immense territory heretofore pledged "forever" to free dom, richly deserves to be branaed with the stigma of political infamy, as a rank traitor to liberty.

Resolved, That in our estimation Mason & Dixon's line should henceforth be the boundary line for slavery until it be abolished by the slave States themelves, and that when bondmen step across that line it shall be said of them as Cowper said of the enslaved in Britain:

"They touch our country and their shackles fall."

Resolved, That when our State prisons or jails are used for the incarceration of those who would obey God and "not return the servant that has escaped from his master," it will be time to have such prisons and jails abated as heaven and earth accursed nuisances.

Resolved, That we will honor the order of Stephen A: Douglas "for thirty pieces of silver" and thirty feet of hemp, also for a copy of a form, for its use," as practicaed by his "illustrious predecessor" eighteen hundred years ago.

Resolved, That should Boston, in her struggle with

tized by his "illustrious predecessor" eighteen hundred years ago.

Resolved. That should Boston, in her struggle with descots, suffer men to be enclaved directly in the shadow of Bunker Hill Menument, an inverted monument should be placed over her sons, reaching as deep as the other is high over their fathers.

Resolved, That should an exigency ever arise in this community for the maintenance of the "imalenable rights" of any man, J. C. Lang be a committee to announce to each their duty.

Resolved, That we picking ourselves to maintain such imalienable rights, in apite of compromises or humbug penalties, to sustain our committee whenever an emergency requires.

Israel Washburn, Jr., who represents the Fifth Congressional district of Maine, in the United States House of Representatives, lately made a visit to Bangor, and whill-Representatives, lately made a visit to Bangor, and whilsthere a public demonstration was got up to do him honor a few charles spirits of the Wendell Philips school congregated, and Mr. Washburn took the opportunity to address them. He let fly the srtillery of his eloquence against the Kansas-Nebraska measure, and the principles of non-intervention, and while extalling the minority for their determined opposition to the Nebraska bill, and the length of time they managed to stay it off, he was asked who paid them for the time thus occupied. Mr. Washburn replied.—"The country pays for it, and would juddly pay for it again? Who pays for the Gadden treaty?—Who pays for Cuba, for St. Domingo?—Who pays for subsidizing the revenue vessels of the United States into the slave trade?" Fut Mr. Washburn down as an abottionist. An anti-Benton meeting was held in St. Louis on the An anti-Beuton meeting was held in St. Louis on the 27th ult., at which strong Nebraska resolutions were adopted, and the cause of Judge Bouglas fully endorsed. Old Bullion was arraigned for his free soil proclivities, and was found guilty on all the charges. Benton will have to write a letter to St. Louis.

U. S. COMMISSIONER OPPOSED TO THE RENDITION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A gentleman from Carroll county, Ky., accompanied by some friends from this city, went to Columbus on Thursday for the purpose of recovering a fugitive slave, whom he had reason to suppose had fled to that locality. The parties applied to Mr. Commissioner Wilcox to make their affidavit, and obtain a writ for the arrest of the fugitive. The Commissioner hesitated, and said that this was the first application of the kind made to him, and finally announced his determination to resign his office rather than perform that which by law he was required to do. Uponfurther parley, he shuffled out of this position, on the plea that the affidavit must be drawn up by an attorney, and not by the Commissioner. The affidavit was accordingly so made, and the parties returned to Mr. Wilcox's office, only to find the door locked and the incumbent absent. They proceeded to his house in all haste, but lo! that nest, too, was empty. Here they were informed that Mr. Commissioner had just mounted here, and without giving any intimation of his destination, had taken a John Gilpin flight from the city. Disgusted and disheartened, the gentleman returned to Kentucky, doubtless impressed very vividly with the fidelity and manliness of Ohio officials.—Cineinnati Enquirer, June 4.

FOUR FIRES IN RICHMOND.—First, on Friday evening, a wooden stable, the property of Moses Branch, on Grace, between 19th and 20th streets. Loss about \$100. Second—Same evening, the tobacco box manufactory of Messrs. Gunn & Starke, on Dock, between 19th and 19th streets.—Loss small. Third—Same evening, a stable belonging to James Roane, on Cary, between 19th and 20th streets—entirely consumed.—Loss \$300. Fourth—Yesterday, about 11 o'clock, John Carter's (colored) cooper shop, on corner of Cary and 17th streets—entirely consumed.—Loss about \$500—no insurance. Kealy & Blake's blackemith shop, and Mr. Farrar's blacksmith and wheelwright shop, partially consumed, the fire having communicated from the cooper's shop. All by incendiaries.—Richmond Inquirer, June 5.

Fire 5.

Efficies in Worcester, Mass.—Four efficies were discovered suspended upon the common, in Worcester, on the 4th inst. They were severally labelled, "Pontius Pilate Loring, the unjust judge," "Ben. Hallett, the kidnapper," "Caleb Cushing, the bloodhound," and "Frank Pierce, Satan's journeyman." The Spy describes them thus:—Mr. Cushing's eye appeared to be as badly damaged as was his leg in the ditch at Matamorus. The mask had fallen from Loring's face, and displayed him as the hollow hearted sycophant that he is. "Forma Viris at praterea nibid," the form of a man, and nothing else. Hallett's spectacles had dropped from his nose, but his countenance wore the usual fiendish expression which characterizes the man. Frank Pierce appeared to have taken a drop too much, and we should judge that the circumstances under which he then was would compel him to forego his usual practice of attending church twice on the Sabbath.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BURNS EN ROUTE.—U. S' revenue cutter Morris, which sailed from Boston on Friday last for Norfolk, with the fugitive slave Anthony Burns on board, passed through Vineyard Sound, 3d inst.

Trial of James Antoni for the Murder of John Ferdinandt.

well and Striker.

eted for the murder of John Ferdinandi, was commeaced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday,

John W. Manly, John J. Hickman, Lyman Wilson, Ebenezer Howell, Moses Van Buren, Joshua Lake, Chas. J Spooner, Cornelius Bergen, John Wyckoff, Jr., James M Scabury, Henry B. Starr and John Angus. R. C. Underhill, Esq. District Attorney, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Alexander McCue, Esq., appeared for the prisoner.

The defendant is an Italian, as was also the murdered

man. He is about five feet six inches in height, with long black hair, moustaches and whiskers. He looks

case for the prosecution, and Alexander Markos, Especial permission ages in his portermants, and appeared to prince the princer.

The defendant is an Intuition of motion in beight, with the princer. The defendant is an Intuition of which this and pale, and appears to be in feedbe shall, what his pale, and appears to be in feedbe shall, what provides the case, the Buttiet Atterney shells the princer of Brookly to his does confinement in the county just of Brookly to be loss of the St. of Markow the and Buttier, and the control pale of Brookly which is contiguous to the Williamshurg flow the control of the state of the defendant of the white of the control of the state of Brookly which is contiguous to the Williamshurg flow the control of the state of the defendant of the control of the state of the defendant of the control of the state of the defendant of the control of the state of the defendant of the control of the state of the defendant of the white of the defendant of the state of the defendant of the state of the state of the defendant of the state of the state of the state of the defendant of the state of the stat

mer of Frankfort and Pearl streets he called to two Italians; they came up, and one of them passed his hand close to that of Antoni; I took the key out of his hand and put it into my pocket; when we got near the ferry he took out his portemonnais to pay our fare; crossed over, and I took him to the station house; I then went back with another officer, and the landlord showes ure into the same room, and under the bed, but in an opposite direction, I raw a trunk; I took a key and unboked it; the first I examined was an old trunk, a dark looking affekt; the other was a new trunk of beather, oi light celor; on the top of the clothing in this trunk i found a pistol; (identified the key); also found powder and ball, a canister, a match box containing percussion caps, and a piece of file converted into a screw-driver; I raised the hammer of the pistol; there was no iond in it; when I first searched him at the station house I found several percussion caps in his portenoanale, and a piece of paper containing loose powder; found two large masket builtets and two small ones in the trunk; they were defaced; I locked up the trunk; the bearders whom I asked asid it belonged to the prisoner, (trunk preduced and identified, also the contents); before going to New York with Angelo, I made a diagram of the instrument found by the side of deceased, and showed it to him.

Cross-examination—I first saw Angelo on the morning of the tith, in the vicinity of the bell tower; he came to my house to visit some of the boys; never saw him there before; I spoke to him first, he spoke to me that evening at the house; he said he knew who did it; he was in the daing room; it is a boarding house; I asked him if he knew in the circumstances; he said he knew Fertimandi; I described the instrument, and made a diagram of it; I asked him if he knew a man named Thorp—the names stamped upon it; he said he none owned it, and knew who got it from him—but would not tell whoit was; the corner's jury was to meet that evening, and I took Angelo own with me

Lieut. Finandrea has gode in earch of other information relative to the matter.

DEATH OF A FEMALK—REMARKABLE CASE.

Coroner Hilton held an inquest yesterlay at No. 172
Thompson street, occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Byrne, a female physician, upon the body of Margaret Gaffney, a native of Ireland, twenty-one years of ago, whose sudden death had been represented to the Coroner as very snapleious and requiring his investigation. It appears that the deceased on last Sunday week called at the house of Mrs. Byrne and engaged board, representing that he was in feeble health. She remained there a few days, and on becoming worse, Br. Benjamin F. Hatch, of 712 Broadway, who is celebrated for his skill in the treatment of female complaints, was sent for, and after an examination, administered such remedies as the case demanded. Dr. Histch was the first witness called by the Coroner, and stated that on Saturday last Mrs. Byrne sent for him to attend the deceased. She complained of severe pain in her cheet and short breathing. Her pulse was 120 and futtering. She stated that she had been to a dentist to have some teeth extracted, and had taken a large quantity of chloroform. She did not know the name of the ientist row where he resided. She acknowledged that she had been pregnant about five or six weeks. She asked the doctor fan abortion had been produced upen her, as she said she had been under the influence of chloroform for three for four hours, and thought that while in that state the decreased until she had been at her house a day or two. Dr. Finnell made a post mortem examination of the body and found bloody serum leaving from the month and both next lik. On opening the cheet he found the right lung greed with blood. The left was natural. Both the kidneys were enlarged, softened and diseased. The liverbish, and other organs healthy. The uter's presented the appearance of a person about six weeks advanced in repnacy, which, in his opinion, was the case. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. No external inju

as an attendant at a water cure establishment in Laight street.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital, on the body of John Wright, aged forty-three years, a native of New York whose death was caused by accidentally falling down a flight of steps, corner of Market and South streets, rupturing his biadder, which caused his death. Verdict:—"Accidental death."

ANOTHER DEATH, CAUSED BY A FALL—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest at 240 Cherry street, upon the body of Patrick Donovan, a native of Ireland, aged forty years, who accidentally fell down a flight of stairs, at To Pike street, caused by being intoxicated. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest, on Governor's Island, upon the body of an unknown man, whose body was found on the beach of Governor's Island. Receased appeared to have been in the water several weeks, and was about 35 years of age. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

DEATH CAUSED BY JUNIFING FROM A RAILROAD CAR—The